

according to the state of flexure of the arms, and which is nothing but the prolongation of the general cavity. It is to this cavity that Dr. Carpenter has given the name of the *cœliac canal*. The calcareous joints are besides enveloped by a delicate membrane, beneath which are seen stellate conjunctive corpuscles. The tentacular canal terminates cœcally in the arms and in the pinnules, a little beyond the middle of the antepenultimate calcareous joint. Muscular fibres unite the groups of tentacles to the point where they spread into three branches; a muscular ribbon also runs all along the median line of the arms beneath the epithelium of the ambulaeral furrow. Each tentacle, moreover, has its proper muscles, situated between the external epithelium and the first envelope proceeding from the tentacular canal. We cannot, therefore, accept the opinion of Professor Wyville Thomson, who regards the tissues of the *Comatulæ* as sarcodic.

I could find no trace of a nervous system.

I have cut off the arms of several of these animals, and witnessed their regeneration, which takes place very rapidly.—*Comptes Rendus*, March 17, 1873, p. 718.

*On Mammalia from the Neighbourhood of Concordia, in New Granada.*

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

Mr. Edward Gerrard, Jun., has just received a series of Mammalia from Concordia or Antioquia, which is very interesting as showing that several species have a more northern distribution on the western side of the subtropical part of South America north of the equator.

1. *Ateles ater*. A fine large specimen.
2. *Cebus hypoleucus*. A large specimen, with the upper part of the forearms white.
3. *Nyctipithecus Commersonii*. Like the other monkeys of a large size.
4. *Nasua dorsalis*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1866, t. xvii. There are four specimens of this species, of different ages, but very nearly alike. The younger one is the darkest, and most resembles the single one figured, on which was established the species, which the present specimens confirm.
5. *Galera barbata*. The specimen is peculiar for having a white lunar mark on the front of the back; but this mark is not quite symmetrical, and most probably accidental.
6. *Grisonia vittata*. The specimen is of very large size, larger than those we usually have from Demerara.
7. *Didelphys cancrivora*.
8. *Erethizon rufescens*, Gray, P. Z. S. 1865, p. 321, t. xi. Only one specimen of this species before known; and this confirms the habitat (Columbia) assigned to it, and also the distinctness of the species, and enables us to examine its skull.
9. *Dasyprocta nigra*, Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1842; Zool.

Ereb. & Terr. t. This is the first time that the habitat of this species has been recorded. The specimen has a much greener tinge than the two specimens in the British Museum; but this may arise from its freshness.

10. *Sciurus griseogena*, Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. The Concordian specimen differs from the others in the Museum from Venezuela in having a black streak on the whole length of the back, as in *Macroxus medellinensis*, Gray (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.), which we received from Concordia on a former occasion; but that has a white throat and belly, and is of a smaller size.

11. *Tatusia granadina*, Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1873.

12. *Choloepus Hoffmanni*.

13. *Tamandua tetraductyla*, var. *leucopygia*.

#### Additional Note on *Tolypeutes conurus*.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

Since I examined this animal, taken out of spirit, and sent a note on it to the 'Annals,' Mr. Edward Gerrard has made a beautiful skeleton of that animal, on which I may further observe:—

1. The dorsal and the head shield of these animals are much thicker and harder than the shields of other armadilloes, in this respect showing much affinity to the fossil genera, especially *Glyptodon*.

2. The whole internal surface of the dorsal disk is lined with skin, the entire front margin of the front ring being attached to the animal by the skin; and the central part of the hinder dorsal disk is attached by cartilage to the central ridge of the pelvis. This cartilage leaves a rough line on the central crest of the pelvis and on the inside of the dorsal disk, showing the extent of its adhesion.

According to Dr. Burmeister's figure, the pelvis and internal part of the dorsal shield of the *Glyptodon* are attached in the same manner (see 'Anales del Museo Publico de Buenos Aires,' 1873, ii. part 10, t.). Indeed there seems great analogy in the pelvis and shields between the genera; but the skulls and teeth are very different. A figure of the skeleton and dorsal shield of this animal will shortly appear in the 'Hand-list of Mammalia.'

#### On the Respiration of the *Psammodromi*.

By M. J. JULLIEN.

The lung of the *Psammodromi* is traversed internally by very voluminous muscular bundles composed of smooth fibres anastomosing with each other and forming a sort of interior framework, which seems to support the pulmonary tissue properly so called, as in all reptiles.